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7. The commanding officer of the Sektor is usually a colonel or a lieutenant colonel; the political commissar is usually a major. The Sektor headquarters is composed of a staff of officers who are responsible for administration, intelligence, supply, armament, et cetera. The Sektor headquarters is composed of about 200 officers and men. Most of these men are tactical reserve troops.

8. The commanding officer of the Ucastak is usually a major or a captain. The political commissar is usually a first lieutenant. The Ucastak is composed of the following officers in addition to the above:

- a. Intelligence Officer - First Lieutenant
- b. Assistant Intelligence Officer - Second Lieutenant
- c. Adjutant - First Lieutenant
- d. Political Commissar Aide - Second Lieutenant
- e. Political Commissar Aide - Second Lieutenant

The Ucastak headquarters also has the following noncommissioned officers:

- a. Supply - Staff Sergeant
- b. Ordnance - Staff Sergeant

9. The Ucastak has at its disposal horse drawn carts, a civilian car for the commanding officer, a truck for supply, and runs its own quartermaster tailoring establishment and shoe repair shop.

10. The commanding officer of the Zastava is usually a first or second lieutenant. In addition to the noncommissioned officers who command the Odelenie, the commanding officer has under his command one staff sergeant who is in charge of personnel administration, one corporal and one private first class who has a trained dog.

11. Of the three Odelenie, one is commanded by a staff sergeant who is also responsible for the collection of information, while the other two Odelenie are commanded by sergeants. All of the noncommissioned officers and officers carry pistols.

12. Each Odelenie, with the exception of its command element has the following organization:

- a. one corporal - sub-machine gun
- b. one soldier - semi-automatic gun (Bren type)
- c. one soldier - assistant gunner, carries light machine gun
- d. one soldier - ammunition bearer, carries a rifle
- e. four to six soldiers - carry rifles

13. The Sektors*are reported to be located in the following places:

- a. Sofia
- b. Nevrokop
- c. Momchilovgrad
- d. Elhovo
- e. Malko Tarnovo
- f. Burgas
- g. Dobrich
- h. Plevna

14. The Sektor's are divided into three categories:

- a. Category I includes the Yugoslav-Greek-Turkish frontiers.
- b. Category II includes the Danube region.
- c. Category III includes the Black Sea region.

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15. At present training of frontier guardsmen is done in special Frontier Training Battalions. There are training battalions at the following places:

- a. Vidin
- b. Orehovo
- c. Ploven
- d. Dobrich
- e. Pazardzhik
- f. Veliko Tarnovo
- g. Silistra
- h. Shumen
- i. Svishtov (sic)
- j. Ruse

16. The training battalions also bear code names. (For instance; the battalion at Silistra is known as Podelanya Struma). The men of the battalions receive training for about four months, at which time they are sent to various frontier units. The training consists of scouting and patrolling, camouflage, firing of weapons, topography, lectures in security and detection of enemy agents et cetera.

17. Each battalion has one company of loyal Communist youth which receive special training under the guidance of Russian security officers. This company is usually composed of about 90 men. The men wear both military and civilian clothing. Additional training for these men includes counter-intelligence procedures, investigative procedures, language courses in Greek, Turkish, and Yugoslav. Usually the company is broken up at the end of the training period, and the men are sent to various units where they serve the Party and the Ministry of Interior. Occasionally, the entire company is sent as a unit to a Sektor headquarters where they are employed as tactical reserve troops. While there they usually aid the Militia in carrying out punitive measures against dissident elements hostile to the regime.

18. The commanding officer of the Silistra Battalion is a naval captain. This is justified by the fact that the majority of the men trained serve along the Black Sea coast. It is not known if these units make use of coastal patrol boats. In this camp, of the six companies in training, four were regular frontier guardsmen, while the remaining two companies were special security troops.

Comment: Frontier guard duties were formerly under the control of the army, and even today, most of the frontier guardsmen are draftees who were called for military service, but who were sent to the frontier guards to complete their military service. Recently, demobilized guardsmen are being replaced by specially trained troops, who receive their training in special Frontier Guards Training Battalions. In these battalions only loyal Communists or those belonging to the Communist youth organizations are given training at present. Of the four to five companies in each battalion, at least one company is given special training by Bulgarian officers under the supervision of Soviet officers (rumored to be MVD or MGB officers). This company is then either broken up and the men sent in twos and threes to the various frontier units or they are kept as a company and sent to Sektor Headquarters where they become a tactical reserve.

these units are attached to Militia Headquarters of the city where the Sektor is located and aid the Militia in tracking down partisans and political opponents of the regime.

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